

series executed a destructive fire on enemy works.

In the Argonne our artillery cannonaded German organizations near the Binarville road north of Verdun. Harzée and La Haute Chevauchée.

North of Verdun the bombardment was very violent, particularly between the Bois Haudraumont and Fort Douaumont. However, the enemy has not renewed his attacks in this region. There is no chance at the village of Douaumont, of which we hold the immediate outskirts.

In the wood east of Vacherauville an attack directed by the Germans against our advanced positions was completely repulsed.

In the Wever there was a heavy bombardment in the region of Fresnoy and east of Haudraumont. Our artillery was very active on the whole enemy front and cannonaded troops in movement in the north of this region. In the direction of the Bois des Fosses and on the borders of Louvemont.

One of our aeroplanes threw bombs last night on the railway station at Conflans, where there was great activity.

The Afternoon Report.

The afternoon communiqué said: In Belgium, to the south of Lom-Bastille, trenches of the enemy were demolished by our artillery.

In the Argonne our batteries fired a great number of shells against the enemy's trenches and communicating lines in the region of La Haute Chevauchée and at Bourville, where a fire was started.

In the region of Verdun the fighting was continued principally to the village of Douaumont, continuing into the night. At 6 o'clock the enemy after a violent bombardment, launched a heavy attack against our lines from the Haudraumont wood to the fort of Douaumont. This attack was repulsed by a curtain of fire and by the firing of our infantry.

During the night the bombardment was continued with great violence of intensity over our whole front to the east of the Meuse and to the west at Le Mort Homme and Cote de l'Or.

Among those wounded at Verdun is the Duc de Rohan, whose nose was pierced by a bullet on February 28, but who continued fighting. A mitrailleuse bullet burst the drum of his right ear on March 2.

Although as Deputy from Morbihan the Duke might have remained in the Chamber with his parliamentary duties and, although a member of the Chamber, he requested that he be sent to the front. He took part in the battle of the Marne, with the 10th Cavalry, and he took more than 200 prisoners, who were astounded when they realized that they had surrendered to a group of only four men.

Stories of Gen. Petain, commanding the defense of Verdun, are multiplying. Gen. Petain commanded the first attack in the Argonne offensive in 1915. When it was expected that he would need at least a whole day to carry the first German line. After two hours he sent an officer to inform the general that the attacking army had already pierced three German lines and had opened country before him. His success was too rapid to allow the French to take advantage of it.

Gen. Petain also was in command in the Champagne offensive in September. The editors of the Verdun situation in the Sunday papers show the greatest confidence.

The *Figaro* says there is scarcely any possibility of a check or even a recoil now.

GERMANS WITHDRAW.

Berlin Announces Evacuation of Some Trenches in Lorraine.

BERLIN, via London, March 5.—Very violent artillery fire continues in the region of Douaumont, north of Verdun, but there was no important infantry fighting last night.

The German official statement issued today announces the evacuation of the German troops of trenches northeast of Verdun.

The statement follows:

Toward evening lively artillery fire of the enemy developed at several points on the front. Between the Meuse and the Moselle French artillery continues very active, especially in the region of Douaumont, which at times was bombarded with great violence. There was no lively infantry fighting.

To avoid unnecessary losses we evacuated yesterday the trenches we captured from the French on February 28, near the Forest of Thiverville, northeast of Verdun, before the concentrated fire of the enemy against these positions.

BRITISH FRONT ACTIVE.

Grenade Fighting Continues in the Verdun District.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, March 5.—The following report from British headquarters in France was received by the official press bureau tonight:

Grenade fighting continued last night in the eastern northeast of Verdun.

Today the enemy artillery was active about Loup and to the northeast of Ypres. The situation on the Ypres-Comines Canal is quiet. Our troops retain the ground gained on March 2.

BATTLE SEESAWS.

French Give Way at Times, but Quickly Regain Ground.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, March 6.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"The fourteenth day of the battle of Verdun finds the Germans still vainly hurling forces against the impregnable wall of French resistance. The French infantry holding from Pepper Hill (the Cote du Poivre) to Douaumont."

"Thursday night the Germans held half the village of Douaumont and the French the other half. Today the relative positions are much the same, though the French probably have the advantage. During Friday and Saturday there were incessant combats incessantly. On Friday the Germans were driven out by attacks in which grenades and bayonets played the major part."

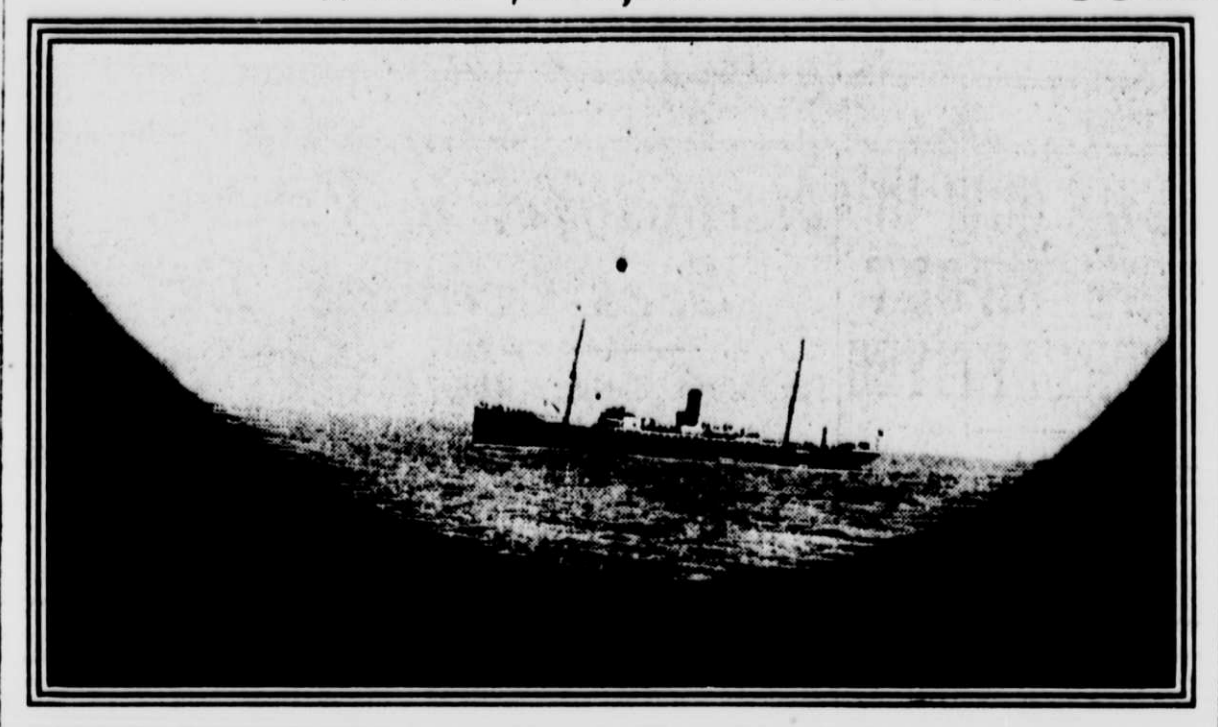
"During the night the Germans prepared another assault, which was delivered early Saturday morning and was attended with some success. The French unable to obtain a solid foothold, had to give way. The French, however, just before dusk again held all but one of two houses on the north side of the hamlet."

"At 6 o'clock in the evening the Germans came on again for something like the twenty-first time and made a general attack on the whole plateau from Haudraumont to Vaux and again got the worst of it. They were stopped more than a hundred yards from the French lines and fell back. Their losses in these desperate affairs are described as fearful—at least four times those of the French."

"The military critics are somewhat surprised that the Crown Prince, after a fortnight's incessant shelling of Goussier Hill (the Cote de l'Or) and Dead Man Hill (the Mort Homme) has not attempted an advance in that direction."

"The only plausible explanation is that the Germans had sufficient troops to extend their attacking front, and therefore are making enormous sacrifices with the object of gaining the Douaumont plateau and piercing the French center."

RAIDER MOEWE IN GERMAN PORT WITH \$250,000 BOOTY IN GOLD



THIS picture, printed in THE SUN on February 7, shows the German raider Moewe as she was photographed through a porthole of the British steamship Appam, now interned at Newport News, Va., at the time of the capture of the latter vessel on January 15.

Continued from First Page.

that the Moewe counted among her victims the Saxon Prince and Maroon. The former belonged to the Prince Line of Newcastle and was built in 1899 in Sunderland. She was last reported leaving Norfolk for Manchester on February 12 last. The Maroon left Bordeaux for New York on February 19. She was built in 1909 and belonged to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique of Havre.

The Moewe's raiding zone, as identified by the stories brought by men on the Appam and Westham, was in mid-Atlantic, off the Moroccan, Spanish and Portuguese coasts.

At the time of the Appam's arrival at Newport News there were several vague stories to the effect that the Moewe made a dash into Atlantic waters from the Kiel Canal, evading the German and British patrols, and the vigilant British patrol fleet. These stories were generally dismissed as fantastic at the time. Now that the German Admiralty credits the Moewe with being responsible for the sinking of the battleship King Edward VII, reported blown up by a mine, this theory assumes a more probable character.

As is its custom, the British Admiralty did not state the point where the King Edward VII was hit. A trainload of survivors was, however, landed at Chatham, thirty miles southeast of London, a few hours after the battle. This fact led to the conclusion that the Moewe did half from Kiel and that she made her way into the Atlantic through the English Channel under the noses of the British warships and patrol vessels, leaving behind her a trail of mines.

On her home journey it is more probable that she took the longer route, going around the north of England, and steamed into the North Sea, then slipped through the Skagerrak, arriving either back in Kiel or going to Danzig or Swinemünde. The latter port has served Germany repeatedly during the war for bringing in seized Scandinavian vessels.

It is more than probable that the Moewe started on her home journey simultaneously with the receipt—probably by wireless—of the news of Germany's new submarine decree. It is a safe conclusion that upon learning of the new U-boat campaign, which was announced the middle of February, which seems to be about the time her raiding career began, her commander was either told or decided himself to bring his prisoners and booty home and leave the future work to the undersea craft.

His theory was probably that he had gone as far as he could in tempting fate and incidentally he must have realized that the 1,000,000 marks in gold bars would do the empire more good if safely brought home now than a long list of captives they must for a long time exploit with the Moewe's final capture ending her career. Also the sea raider may have been in need of repairs.

NORTHCLIFFE TELLS FIGHTING RESUMED ON ENTIRE RUSSIAN FRONT

Continued from First Page.

The tremendous military burden they are now carrying is not to be used as an excuse for the present attack on Verdun is by far the most violent incident in the whole western war. The massed guns of the French and British have been firing ever since in such numbers that the efficiency of their organization and the efficiency of their organization is being shown. The men in the German machine would never be able to compare with them, even if France had not been beaten even if it no longer had the attack on the Verdun front, the result of the attack will result in adding many more thousands of corpses to those now lying in the trenches. The numbers of which are being so carefully concealed by the Germans.

"Could not this be the kind of men who are carrying on the war as we see them? The present attack on Verdun is by far the most violent incident in the whole western war. The massed guns of the French and British have been firing ever since in such numbers that the efficiency of their organization and the efficiency of their organization is being shown. The men in the German machine would never be able to compare with them, even if France had not been beaten even if it no longer had the attack on the Verdun front, the result of the attack will result in adding many more thousands of corpses to those now lying in the trenches. The numbers of which are being so carefully concealed by the Germans.

"What a pity that your Highness should meet these fellows in fair fight," said a French officer as we reviewed a group of German prisoners. "The war would be over in a month."

"Personal contact with the miserable creatures who form the bulk of the German prisoners is needed to convince the observer that such specimens of humanity can really have belonged to the German army, especially to the corps d'elite, such as the Berlin army corps."

Suffering in Germany.

"From the reports these men have received from their families in the last two months there appears to be considerable misery in Germany. Butter is unobtainable, meat is scarce, except in Alsace and parts of Pomerania, and food is almost unknown. Even in the army, though in other respects the food of the army is tolerable, though not good or abundant."

"All declared that enthusiasm for the war had long since evaporated, though as two of the more intelligent mentioned, the German army does not expect to win. The chief longing of the men is for their families and peace. These prisoners are heartily glad to be taken from the neighborhood of the 'frightful' English and nearer to the kindly French."

"The moral of the fighting at Verdun, that the French are comparatively small loss of ground have warranted off the attack of armies outnumbering them originally three to one. The battle may still rage. To say that the French are confident of holding their own is not enough. They feel that they have the means of the enemy both in men and material."

"They know that given the necessary concentration of heavy artillery, either side can drive the other from the first and even the second position, but that unless the bombardment is followed by infantry attacks of far greater vigor and persistence than any yet executed fully and unless the advance of the enemy's artillery can keep pace with the infantry, the defender's work will have time to make a third position practically impenetrable."

"This is what has happened here. Verdun is not likely to be taken. Nothing justifies the belief that the enemy is to the task of dislodging the French from their present formidable positions."

DEATH FOR PACIFISTS.

Amsterdam, via London, March 5.—In a recent debate on the budget in the Prussian Diet, Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the socialist, said it had become a regular practice to prohibit mention of trials of persons taking part in food riots and peace demonstrations and that thus the public was kept in ignorance of the extent of these demonstrations.

Dr. Liebknecht declared that Berlin police headquarters had organized a new department to handle peace propaganda. One person had been sentenced by court-martial to death for a peace poem. Dr. Liebknecht said, and an Austrian pacifist had been sentenced to death for a speech made in December, 1914.

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De Bon Heads French Naval Staff.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, March 5.—Vice-Admiral de Bon has been appointed chief of the Naval Staff, succeeding Vice-Admiral de Jaussigny. Admiral de Bon was formerly sub-chief of the Naval Staff.

EARTHQUAKE CZAR'S ALLY.

St. Petersburg, via London, March 5.—It is reported here that St. Petersburg is suffering from the explosion of munitions caused by an earthquake.

ZEPPELINS RAID ENGLAND.

Two Airships Reported Officially on Northeast Coast.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, March 5.—The War Office issued the following statement tonight: In a Zeppelin raid to-night two hostile airships crossed the northeast coast. At present the movements of the raiders are not clearly defined. Some bombs were dropped into the sea near the shore. Information is not yet available as to the damage done on land.

Portugal Seizes Four More Ships.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

MADRID, via London, March 5.—The Portuguese Government has taken over four German ships which lay in this port.

MUTINY AT SMYRNA?

Hatred of Germans Said to Have Caused Revolt.

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LONDON, March 5.—The London correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing under yesterday's date, says: "A great mutiny is reported to have taken place at Smyrna. It is stated that it was provoked by the intolerable imprisonment of the German prisoners of war. The Germans, who are regarded as the authors of Turkey's ruin."

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Reconciliation of Former Premier and Greek Ruler Likely.

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LONDON, March 5.—According to a bulletin from the French Ministry of War, a French aeroplane bombed the Smyrna forts on February 28. They covered a distance of 375 miles.

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Clemenceau's Paper Seized Again.

PARIS, March 5.—*L'Homme Français*, the newspaper edited by George Clemenceau, president of the Senate Committee on Army and Foreign Relations, has been seized by the authorities.

CALL FOR WAR HERE STIRS PRO-GERMANS

Protests Against Carnegie Hall Meeting as Blow at Neutrality.

German Americans were aroused yesterday by the announcement of the call for the meeting of the American Rights Committee in Carnegie Hall next Monday to urge the administration to come out against the Central Powers. Alphonse G. Koellbe and Henry Wiessmann, leaders in pro-German circles, made statements expressing doubt that the men back of the meeting represented American sentiment. In reply Major George Haven Putnam, chairman of the American Rights Committee, said that it did not make any difference what the pro-Germans thought; that every American was entitled to an expression of his own opinion.

Mr. Koellbe said he welcomed the stand taken by the members of the American Rights Committee. "I hate," he said, "to criticize such a noble enterprise as this. I am on the committee, but I must say I am glad that they at last have taken off their masks and come out in the open. All along they have been pleading for neutrality but really arguing and working for England and her allies."

Who are some of the men on the committee? Major Putnam, he was born in London, England. Mr. Frederic R. Couderc is attorney for the French Government. Mr. E. J. Connelley is supposed to administer the criminal law, should take such an unethical position as to violate the injunction laid down by the American Rights Committee. Lawrence Goldkin is a renegade Irishman, and James M. Beck is attorney for the financial and industrial interests of the United States.

"These men are simply violating the neutrality of the United States. But the cause of neutrality in the end will be helped by such persons, who have preached neutrality, now coming out for aggression against the Teutonic Powers. Such men as Joseph H. Choate, Charles W. Eliot and Mr. Couderc, who are showing themselves in their true colors, and the real Americans, desiring that the country adhere to its policy of not getting mixed up in European wars, will see to it that the country does remain neutral."

"The members of this committee have been plugging England's game all along and the policy of neutrality and now at the critical time they are trying to pull England's chestnuts out of the fire. Why, they have tried to enlist Congressmen in support of their committee, but they failed."

Mr. Wiessmann also deplored the course of the committee. "The present future of the country is at stake and the preservation of our great prosperity," he said, "is in the maintenance of an absolute neutrality. I see nothing to be gained by the committee's making the country in changing its position. I believe that the Teutonic Powers are solicitous of remaining at peace with the United States and are making no adjustment that will insure peace."

Major Putnam, when told what Mr. Koellbe had said, replied: "Why, it is true that I was born in London, but my parents were Yankees. Their ancestors arrived in New England in 1640. Furthermore, I fought in the civil war. But all this makes no difference. It makes no difference whether Mr. Couderc speaks French."

"This is a representative government and everybody is entitled to express his opinion."

WASHINGTON OBJECTS.

Officials Disapprove Anti-German Mass Meeting.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Announcement of the American Rights Committee's plan to hold a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall to urge the administration to come out against the Central Powers, has caused a stir in official circles today.

A leading official, who is known to be a member of the committee, said that the committee's plan of taking steps to prevent the meeting, but the opinion prevails tonight among Government officials that a legal means is open for accomplishing this.

Officials said freely that the committee's proposal is in direct violation of the President's appeal to the country for "absolute neutrality," but it was pointed out that the President's utterance was an appeal to the country and nothing more and that he has no legal power to enforce it.

Whether or not the President may see fit to adopt some informal method of preventing the mass meeting, such an appeal to the committee to avoid all possibilities of embarrassing the Government at so critical a period, could not be ascertained tonight. It is understood that the matter has not yet been brought to the attention of the President.

CARDINAL FARLEY OPTIMISTIC.

Convinced Church Will Be Stronger After the War.

Cardinal Farley preached an optimistic sermon yesterday at pontifical high mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral, expressing the belief that the Catholic Church had withstood many storms more violent than that caused by the war.

The cardinal recalled the crises of the past age, particularly the thirteenth century, when he said Europe was rebuilt from the fourteenth century through the sixteenth century. He emerged from the struggle stronger than ever and he was convinced it would be stronger after this war.

Lent, Cardinal Farley said, would be regulated this year in the Catholic Church much as in other years, and he believed that the matter had not yet been brought to the attention of the President.

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BLINDED SOLDIERS TAUGHT BY BLIND

British War Sufferers Live in London Home of Otto Kahn.

Kahn.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Wonders are being accomplished for the British soldiers who have lost their eyesight at St. Dunstan's, Regent Park, the beautiful home which Otto Kahn, the New York financier, has lent to the Blinded Soldiers and Sailors Care Committee. Financed by the Red Cross Society, the Order of St. John and the National Institute for the Blind, St. Dunstan's looks to private generosity only for its luxury, comforts and the men who are sent there after returning from the battle front soon forget their sorrow in the midst of the happiness with which they are surrounded.

At St. Dunstan's today there are 118 men, British, Canadian and Australasian, and three Belgians, all blinded on active service. These men are living not the sorrowful existence which is usually believed to be the sad lot of those who have lost their eyesight, but a life probably fuller than they ever would have known had it not been for their injury.

The great art house and the \$25,000 worth of outbuildings that have been erected in the grounds are hives of happy activity. The first thing which the visitor notices is the moving sound of the pianos which are being tuned. True, they are helped by many ingenious devices—strips of carpet marking paths along the garden paths, with a knob to mark where a path branches off. But these devices are not the secret of the confidence with which the blind are moving.

At the head of St. Dunstan's is a man who, going blind toward middle age, had to start life afresh and knows what cheerfulness and energy can do. On his staff are the blind men, who he knows, they start from a common point; they too have had to make the best of it. And very soon you discover that the confidence of the blind is not a mere platitude. Here in the grounds is a man who has lost his way, his reason, his life, his family. There, on the other hand, is a soldier, with both arms grasping a man of letters, going quickly down a flight of steps.

A representative of the *Times*, who recently was permitted to investigate conditions at St. Dunstan's, described his visit as follows:

"As you go round the schools and workshops the wonder increases. In the big workshop the blind men are busy with their tools, making and mending. They are making a little cabinet, there a dog kennel and in all the squaring, mortising and general finish would do credit to a seer. The work is being done with a surprising good work, with the mat making (which every one learns), this makes a home industry that will support any man. And the workshop tries so far as possible, to make all its own plan. In another room men are busy netting hammocks, fruit nets and so forth. The army of tools includes a man of all callings, and it is not surprising that some of the blinded soldiers choose secretarial work for their future occupation. All the St. Dunstan's men learn Braille, and some voluntary teachers, come only to instruct them. Typewriting is almost necessary to a blind man and every one can learn typewriting at St. Dunstan's. The blind men are busy with their tools, making and mending. 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